that the city of Quito and the republic of Equador have experienced the effects of the same calamity. Two letters addressed to the Secretary of State, give full and melancholy details of this appalling visitation. From them it appears that the shock was experienced at seven o'clock in the morning of the 20th January, when an awful motion of the earth commenced, which continued for nearly four hours without interruption, and which, on the 22d, were again succeeded by several others still more violent; which completed in one chaos of destruction what parts of the city the former had spared.

Of all the religious churches in the city only that of Jesus del Roi and that of San Andre escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral, Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastin, Santiago, with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, met with the same fate the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population were doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those dead bodies they had collected together.

The country all round was desolate by the night frost and scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city, after the violence of the convulsion had in some measure subsided, is described as most melancholy—presenting nothing but an undistinguishable mass of fallen buildings from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighbourhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Mocondino, Buesaquillo, Pejundino, Pocrres, Chuchalla, Tamondino, Tongovito, Gualmatan, Pandiaco, and Tescual, have all lost their churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buiaco, Funds, and their neighbouring Parishes, likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses, but that the lamentable loss of life was not incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, report, that at the right of a large Lake in the District of Sinbundoy, a small rising ground is observed, which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighbourhood surrounding the Desert called Bordoncillo; that almost the half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowels of the earth, and the other part raised as if it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation, like another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguarico, which in its formation overspread a great deal of the original soil. The Commissioners further state, that this mountain has from the successive convulsions of the earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads, and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighbourhood: that portions of the earth precipitated occasionally from its tops fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overthrow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Putumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams; and they state that the church and ten houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants have fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this canton is overspread with large abysses, principally in the parish of Yacuanquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the river Guitarn.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heart rending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscriptions to a considerable amount entered into to relieve the pressing distress occasioned by the calamity.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS David Fisher, formerly one of the Partners in the late Partnership concern carrying on Business under the firm of Fisher Walker & Co. at Fredericton, having some time since gone out of the said concern, and conveyed the whole of his right, property, share and interest therein to the Subscriber:—Notice is hereby given, that the said Partnership concern is this day dissolved; and the undersigned requests all Persons having any demands against the said Firm, will send in their accounts for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof, either to me, or to the Honorable George Fred. Street, who is appointed solicitor to collect in the debts.

NATHANIEL WALKER.

Fredericton, November 29th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Isaac Merritt of Hampstead, in Queen's County deceased; are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to—

GILBERT R. MERRITT, *Sole Admr.*

Hampstead, Queen's County, 19th March 1834

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, May 21st, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, { Henry Smith, Esq.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for next Week, { Henry G. Clopper, Esq. James Taylor, Esq. Henry Smith, Esq.

By Authority.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having directed an examination to be made at His Majesty's Mint, of the weight and fineness of the several Coins of the South American States, with the view of enabling their Lordships to form an accurate judgment as to the propriety of employing them in common with the old Spanish monies of similar denominations, for the supply of the Military Chests abroad, and of taking such further steps as may appear to be necessary for facilitating their free circulation in such of the British Colonies or Foreign Military stations in which they may be used with advantage to the community and convenience to the Public service: And it appearing by the result of the examination, that the new South American Dollars are in every respect as valuable, or rather better, in weight and fineness, than the Dollars coined in Mexico before the separation of that country from Spain, and commonly known under the name of *Pillared Dollars*; their Lordships have in consequence, been pleased to direct that, in future, in the negotiation of Bills and otherwise in the Commissariat Department, and in all payments to the Army and Navy issue, those Coins, being genuine and in good condition, shall be received indiscriminately with other Foreign Coins, at the same rate as has been fixed upon the old Spanish Pillared Dollars.

The following Table shews the comparison with the old Spanish Dollar, resulting from the above mentioned Examination:—

COMPARISON WITH THE OLD SPANISH DOLLAR.

Species of Dollar.	Assay Report.	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.
The Old Spanish 1-2 Dollar.	W. 8 dwts.	8 grs.	15 dwts. 10 9-10 grs.
Mexican Dollar, 1831	W. 6 7-10 dwts.	17 dwts. 10 4-10 grs.	15 dwts. 15 4-10 grs.
Ditto 1832	W. 7 1-2 dwts.	17 dwts. 4 9-10 grs.	15 dwts. 9 grs.
Ditto 1833	W. 6 6-10 dwts.	17 dwts. 10 9-10 grs.	15 dwts. 16 grs.
Bolivian Dollar, 1829	W. 5 6-10 dwts.	17 dwts. 8 3-10 grs.	15 3-10 grs.
Ditto 1832	W. 5 1-2 dwts.	17 dwts. 7 9-10 grs.	15 2-10 grs.
Peru Dollar, 1832	W 5 8-10 dwts.	17 dwts. 4 grs.	15 dwts. 11 1-10 grs.
Ditto 1833	W. 6 dwts.	17 dwts. 7 5-10 grs.	15 dwts. 16 6-10 grs.
Chili Dollar, 1833	W. 5 6-10 dwts.	17 dwts. 13 6-10 grs.	15 dwts. 20 2-10 grs.
Rio Plata Dollar	W. 6 2-3 dwts.	17 dwts. 1 8-10 grs.	15 dwts. 7 7-10 grs.
The Old Spanish 1-2 Dollar.	W. 8 dwts.	8 dwts.	16 grs. 17 4-10 grs.
Bolivian 1-2 Dollar	W. 3 oz. 1-2 dwt.	16 8-10 grs.	20 5-10 grs.

Species of Dollar.	Assay Report.	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.
The Old Spanish 1-4 Dollar.	W. 8 dwts.	4 grs.	3 dwts. 20 7-10 grs.
Mexican 1-4 Dollar	W. 6 2-10 dwts.	4 dwts. 6 9-10 grs	3 dwts. 20 5-10 grs.
Central American ditto	W. 2 7-10 dwts.	3 dwts. 23 grs	3 dwts. 14 4-10 grs.
Bolivana ditto	W. 3 oz.	4 dwts. 8 7-10 grs	2 dwts. 23 7-10 grs
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821	W. 2 oz. 19 dwts.	4 dwts. 8 grs	2 dwts. 22 6-10 grs.
The Old Spanish 1-8 Dollar.	W. 8 dwts.	2 dwts. 4 grs.	1 dwt. 22 4-10 grs.
Central American 1-8 Dollar	W. 7 1-10 dwts.	2 dwts. 0 5-10 grs	1 dwt. 19 1-10 grs
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821	W. 3 oz. 2 dwts.	2 dwts. 7 5-10 grs.	1 dwt. 13 grs.
Columbia New Granada, Cundinamarca, ditto 1831	W. 4 oz. 6 dwts.	1 dwt. 16 5-10 grs.	0 dwt. 22 9-10 grs

A similar Table of Gold Doubloons is to be published.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *17th May*, 1834.

THE following list containing the numbers of the Wariants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

OLD SERIES.

No. 793,	Philip White,	Bye Road.
794,	James Brickley,	do.
795,	George Matthews,	do.
796,	Alexander McRae,	do.
797,	Elijah Marsh,	do.

The Warrants issued on the old Series are to Nos. 797, of which those from No. 1 to No. 161 inclusive, are already paid by the Treasurer. In future, notice will be given monthly in *The Royal Gazette*, of the last number paid, in order that the holders of the subsequent numbers may be enabled, as far as practicable, to judge of the probable time of Payment.

Mint Office 14th February, 1834.

Civil Appointments.

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, to be an additional Member of the Board of Commissioners for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Dudley Perley to be Supervisor in the room of John Robb, from Chediac to the Bend, and from Chediac to Dorchester.

COMMISSIONER OF ROADS.

Wm. McDonald to expend the sum of one hundred pounds, granted at the last Session of the Legislature, "to explore a new and direct line of Road from Bathurst, to meet the line of Road from Canada, called the Kempt Road."

The Paris papers of the 26th March announce the passing of the Law by the Chamber of Deputies against political associations. This is considered a violent interference with popular rights; and many of the societies in the Province have protested, and now declare, that they will continue their meetings in spite of the new law. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a collision may take place between the Republicans and the Government, which may end in a repetition of some of those tragical events to which that unfortunate kingdom has been subjected:—In noticing this circumstance the *London Weekly Herald* observes:—

"The law for extinguishing all political associations in France, has passed the Chamber of Deputies, without any mitigation of its despotic severity. Four hundred Members were present, and the Ministers had a majority of 92. Now, then, is the great question to be decided, whether the spirited and intelligent people of France will submit to a law which degrades them almost to the level of the serfs of Russia—whether detestable treachery and withering tyranny are to triumph over one of the most enlightened nations of Europe; or whether the chief conspirator against the liberties of his too-confiding countrymen, shall experience the fate of his deservedly expatriated relatives—whether, in truth, the heroes of the three days shed their blood like water to overthrow one tyranny, merely that another and a worse tyranny might usurp its place. We are not fond of revolutions. Seldom has true freedom been established by violence; but there are cases in which open resistance to oppressive and unjust laws becomes a sacred duty. The people of France will decide on the propriety of submitting to this finishing stroke of despotism. They will consult their own feelings; but, if they do succumb to an act which places them bound and gagged, at the mercy of that "*Citizen*" King, who owes his elevation to a revolution, and who solemnly promised that the Charter should be a reality, and the throne surrounded by Republican institutions, then are they no longer free men, but slaves in the worst sense of the word—slaves who had conquered a tyrant, and had freedom within their grasp, but allowed the inestimable blessing to be slowly, and insidiously wrested from them by the very man to whose care it had been entrusted. We say decidedly that nothing can justify this law, which positively prohibits the meeting of more than twenty persons for any object, or on any pretence whatever, without the licence of the Government. It is folly to argue about the danger of anarchy from the dissemination of the wild doctrines of the sanguinary madman Robespierre, on the plots of secret clubs of Republicans. Had the Government of Louis Philippe acted up to the principles that placed him on the throne, the loyalty of the great body of the people would have been an efficient shield against all the efforts of violent democrats; and the good sense and extreme moderation displayed by the nation in the great and glorious revolution of July 1830, is a sufficient proof that the men of France desire only rational liberty. Resistance to this odious law is openly threatened. At the conclusion of the debate, which lasted fourteen days, M. Pages said—"I am the slave of every just and equitable law and the enemy of every iniquitous one. Between the persecutors and the persecuted I shall never hesitate to throw myself. I know no human power that can make me an apostate to God, to humanity, and to France. *I shall disobey your law, for I shall obey the dictates of my conscience.*" Numerous bodies of men, even in the remotest provinces of the kingdom, have also avowed resistance. It is doubtful whether the army will be induced to act against the people in the enforcement of a law of such an atrocious character. However the act may be considered as passed, for the Chamber of Peers cannot be expected to offer the slightest opposition to it, and the King's assent follows as a matter of course. While, then, the Government is pledged to enforce this law, and while resistance is sworn in every part of the country, there is great danger of a collision."

The very depressed state of business in the Canadas, which has been marked by many more failures in the last twelve months than at any former period, and proportionately greater and more extended, has so far passed by without extra assistance; on the contrary some portion of the usual resources of trade, the public expenditure, has been withheld. We trust that the improving state of things in the States will be felt in Canada. We have borne a great share of the weight of evil. The information received from some of the merchants who left Great Britain about the middle of March, did not create any very inviting anticipations of the trade of the ensuing season. It is admitted by nearly all, that the shipment of goods will be very limited, several of the London vessels, which easily obtained full cargoes, not having at the latest dates, the prospect of having one half or three fourths. The emigration will also be under that of last year, but nearly limited to persons of some capital and in that respect less burthensome to the towns of Quebec and Montreal. While the state of trade over the whole of North America has been under such a deplorable depression, that of Great Britain has been rather more vigorously sustained than in the five or six preceding years.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*—

Married.

On Friday the 4th of April, at the Parish of Springfield, (King's County,) by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr. Cornelius M'Monagle, of Sussex Vale, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Captain John Henderson, of Springfield.

On Tuesday the 15th April, at the same place, by the same, Mr. John M'Monagle, of Sussex Vale, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Perkins, of the former place.

Died.

At Newland, (St. John) on the 14th instant, near that city, Elizabeth Ann, aged 12 years, youngest daughter of Lt. Col. Drury.

At Kingston, U. C. on the 22d instant, Hugh C. Thompson, Esq. Member for the County of Frontenac, and Editor and Proprietor of the *Upper Canada Herald*; a gentleman whose public life has been marked by a zealous, talented and upright discharge of all his public duties, and who in private was a good and virtuous father and husband, a sincere and obliging friend, and indeed an exemplary person.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests that all debts due to him be settled immediately, to prevent unnecessary trouble and expense.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Fredericton, 20th May, 1834. *Druggist.*

CENTRAL BANK OF

NEW BRUNSWICK.

AT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, held on Thursday, the 8th day of May, 1834, Mr. Robert Gowan was appointed Cashier of the said Bank.

H. G. CLOPPER, President.

CENTRAL BANK OF

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Fifty per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, is hereby required to be paid into the hands of the Cashier of said Bank, at the Counting House of Messrs. Robert Rankin, & Co. in Fredericton, on or before Monday, the 1st day of September next.

By order of the Board,

H. G. CLOPPER, President.

Fredericton, 9th May, 1834.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, for the County of York, held at the County Court House in Fredericton, on Monday the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four:

ORDERED, That for the purpose of examining the Town of Fredericton, and having the same cleansed and kept in a proper state of cleanliness, the same be divided into Six Districts, as follow, viz:—

District No. 1. To extend from Phillis' Creek to the centre of Westmorland-street.

District No. 2. To extend from the centre of Westmorland-street to the centre of York-street.

District No. 3. To extend from the centre of York-street to the centre of Carleton-street.

District No. 4. To extend from the centre of Carleton-street to the centre of Regent-street.

District No. 5. To extend from the centre of Regent-street to the centre of Saint John-street.

District No. 6. To extend from the centre of Saint John Street, to the first creek or Inlet below the Town;

And that Committees as herein after named be appointed for the respective Districts, who are required to proceed forthwith to examine the Buildings, Inclosures, Streets and all other places within their Districts, respectively, and cause all nuisances and matters which may be deemed prejudicial or dangerous to Health to be removed and every place to be cleansed so often and in such manner as they may consider necessary. The following persons are appointed Committees for the purpose, viz:

For District No. 1. Thomas Pickard and James Taylor, Junior.

" " No. 2. William I. Bedell and Thomas Emerson.

" " No. 3. Rev. J. Somerville, George P. Peters and D. L. Robinson.

" " No. 4. William Fraser and George F. S. Berton.

" " No. 5. Jarvis Ring, Geo. E. Ketchum and Charles Lee.

" " No. 6. William T. Peters and L. A. Wilmot.

ORDERED, That the Board do meet on Monday in every Week, at the County Court House in Fredericton, at eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

RESOLVED, That the Slaughter House on the upper side of Carleton-street is a nuisance, and dangerous to the public Health, and it is Ordered, That the said nuisance be forthwith abated, and the District Committee are required to attend particularly to this order.

ORDERED, That no Building or place within the town of Fredericton, between the River Saint John and the reserved Street, called Charlotte-street, shall be used as a Slaughter House for the killing or butchering of any oxen or other animals whatsoever, and every person offending against this order shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

The District Committees are enjoined to pay particular attention to the proper cleansing of the Tanneries in the Town.

WHEREAS, The depositing rubbish, filth, scrapings of yards, and other offensive materials below or near the Bank of the River tends to affect the purity of the air, and therefore, in case of the Town of Fredericton being visited by any malignant pestilence, may lead to its increase and spreading among the Inhabitants: For prevention thereof, *It is Ordered*, That no dirt, rubbish, filth, scrapings of yards, or other offensive material of any description shall be deposited or laid on any part of the shore or bank of the River in front of the Town of Fredericton, between the upper side of the upper Landing next adjacent to Government House Grounds, and the first Inlet below the Town; and that any person or persons who shall cast, deposit, or lay, or aid, assist, or be concerned in casting, depositing, or laying any dirt, filth, rubbish, scrapings of yards or other offensive material, on any part of the said Shore or Bank, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

RESOLVED, That the quantity of rubbish, placed and suffered to remain and increase on the Commons and uninclosed Grounds, and in the public Streets of the Town of Fredericton, and the Stagnant water which is frequently allowed to remain in the Gutters and Water-courses of the said Streets, cause unwholesome exhalations and are dangerous to the public Health, *It is therefore Ordered*, That from and after the publication of this order, no rubbish, straw, packing cases, barrels, boxes, lumber, dirt, filth, or water be suffered or permitted to be placed, thrown, cast, or remain in or upon any part of the said Streets or Commons, and any person or persons offending against this order, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

And for the more effectual prevention of the accumulation of dirt, rubbish, and Stagnant waters aforesaid, *It is further Ordered*, That every householder in the Town of Fredericton, shall on Saturday in each and every week cleanse and sweep or cause to be cleansed and swept, the Street in front of the house and premises by him or her occupied, from the margin to the outside of the Gutter or Water-course of the said Street, and to clear out the Gutters or Water-courses, so as at all times to afford a free passage to the water which may be therein, and where there shall be a space of Ground, without any Buildings, the persons residing on either side thereof shall cleanse and sweep the same, each person to cleanse and sweep the half adjoining his or her house or premises: Provided always, That no person shall be required to sweep or cleanse a greater distance than four roods, to the right or left of his house or premises, and when any house is occupied by more than one Tenant or Family, it shall be equally the duty of every such Tenant to perform and obey this order, and every person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty required by this order, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

ORDERED, That no dead beast or animal whatsoever shall be cast or thrown into the River Saint John, or any other River or in, or upon any part of the Lands within the County of York, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings, for every breach of this order: And further, that the Owner of any such dead beast or other animal shall within twenty-four hours after the death of such beast or other animal, bury the same or cause it to be buried at least three feet below the surface of the earth, under a penalty of Twenty Shillings for every offence or neglect of this order.

ORDERED, That every house occupied by any Tenant within the Town of Fredericton, shall forthwith be provided by the Owner or Occupier thereof with a decent and sufficient Privy, with a sufficient vault beneath the same, and if any house be unprovided therewith after the first day of June next, the Owner or Occupier thereof (at the election of the Committee for the District in which such house may be situate,) shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Forty Shillings for each and every week he, she, or they shall neglect to provide the same, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Orders be published twice in the Royal Gazette and in Fifty Hand-bills.

C. J. PETERS, Chairman.

G. F. S. Berton, Clerk.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having received an appointment as agent for the Hartford Connecticut Insurance Company, will insure Stores, Houses, Mills, Factories, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares, against Loss or Damage by Fire, at the most reasonable rate of Premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former Agent in this place.

L. A. WILMOT, Agent.

Fredericton, May 14th, 1833.

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, under the firm of James and George E. Ketchum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby required to make immediate payment, and persons having any demands against the same will please present them to George E. Ketchum, who is fully authorized to adjust and settle the same.

JAMES KETCHUM.

GEORGE L. KETCHUM.

Fredericton, 1st May 1834.

The business will in future be conducted by the Subscriber, on his own account.

GEORGE E. KETCHUM.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A VERY valuable Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield, County of Carleton, well known and distinguished by the name of the *Lower Peckagomick Island*, in the River St John, containing 50 acres, more or less; for terms and further particulars, application to be made to

JOHN V. THURGAR, *St John*,

or to C. S. PUTNAM, *Fredericton.*

July 24, 1833.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Fredericton, March 5, 1834.

A

Joseph Armer, Mr. Andrews.

B

Elizabeth L. Blaicher, Widow Burke, Susan Bradley, John Banlie, Michael Joyce, W. Barton, Mrs. Burns, Mr. George Brymer, Henry Baird, Mr. Bowden, Wm. Boyd Thos. Brennan.

C

William T. Coy, Thomas Christian, Thomas Chambers, Ann Esther Close, George Coulthard, William Calenas, Nathaniel Chisman, John Cowman, William Cavernill, Matthew Campbell, William Caughey, William Cowperth, Samuel Caughey, Florence McCarty.

D

John Dow, 4, Daniel Doran, John Dorrien, John Daisy, John Dollard, Robert Duncan, Ann Donelly, John Daily.

E

Charles Emery, James Esty, Thomas Everitt

F

Annis Forman, Robert Frenaman, John Frame, Thos. Fraym.

G

James Giles, Samuel Gackens, John Grantions, 2, David Graham, Benjamin Griffith, Samuel Gallisham.

H

Daniel Howard, Wm. Hamilton, Mary Hamilton, Nehemiah Hooper, Catharine Harris,

J

Margaret Johnston, John Johnston, Charles Ingram, Mary Jane, Nehemiah Johnson, Chas Johnston, Hugh James.

K

William Kirk, John Kelly, Robert Kirby, Jacob Killock.

L

Miss Longstaff, Richard Leslie, John Long.

M

Patrick McLoon, John McNeil, Samuel McGerihall, Sarah Moor, John McCafferty, 2, John Mahan, Robert McGibb, Main, Alexander McGrotty, Edward Mann, Alexander McDearmid, Robt. McCullagh, Margaret McCanney, Alexander McKenney, Charlotte Morrill, Jeremiah Murphy, John McHaghen, Saml. McGarigal, John Morrell, Samuel McIntire, John Moor.

O

Edward O'Brien, Sarah Osbern, N. O Donnell.

P

Levi Pikes, Henry Potter, Ebenezer Packward, James Pisunton, Thomas Pressee, John Patterson,

R

Solomon Rice, Washington Raymond, Gooney Reed, John H. Ryan.

S

George Sampson, Samuel Sharp, William Smith, 2, Samuel Smith, Isaac Smith, Hugh Scollan.

T

Mary Thomas, Stephen Tracey.

V

John Vance, Richard Vemer.

W

Thomas Welsh, John Wright, Wm. West, John Watson, Thomas Waigh, Samuel Wilson.